

23 ORIGINAL DESIGNS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL" 271

272

CYPRESS

FOR

Trellises and Arbors
(OF COURSE)

AND

A "PERGOLA-GARAGE"

CYPRESS

POCKET LIBRARY

VOL. 28

CONTAINING ORIGINAL DESIGNS,
PERSPECTIVE SKETCHES, AND WORKING
PLANS, ALL A GOOD CARPENTER NEEDS.
FOR 1 FINE "PERGOLA-GARAGE," 9
ARTISTIC TRELLISES, 1 FENCE, 2 GARDEN
GATES, 1 DOUBLE GATE, 2 GARDEN
SCREENS, 3 "HOODS," 1 ARBOR, 1 DOVE
COTE, 1 COVERED SEAT, 1 SEAT TRELLIS,
AND 1 SUN DIAL POST - ALL TO BE OF
CYPRESS, BECAUSE CYPRESS LASTS.

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PUBLIC NOTICE:

How you can be sure that CYPRESS is CYPRESS?

Of course you want Cypress, "the Wood Eternal," for all uses where it represents the highest utility and ECONOMY. But—how are you to know that what you get is *Cypress?* And, if it *is* Cypress, how can you tell that it is the genuine decay-defying

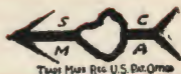
"TIDE-WATER" CYPRESS?

"TIDE WATER"

CYPRESS MANUFAC-

TURED BY ASSOCIA-

TION MILLS IS NOW



IDENTIFIED BY THIS TRADE-MARK.

The **one way** for you to be sure that the Cypress you get was grown in a region near enough to the coast to possess the **MAXIMUM** of *decay-resisting quality* is to refuse all but genuine "TIDE-WATER" CYPRESS—and the **only way** to know that you're getting *Tide-water* Cypress is to *insist* (and *keep on insisting*) upon **SEEING WITH YOUR OWN EYES** the **REGISTERED TRADE-MARK** of the Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn., stamped *ineradicably* in *one or both ends* of **EVERY CYPRESS BOARD OR TIMBER**, and on **EVERY BUNDLE** of "small sticks" such as flooring, siding, moulding and shingles. This is the mark to **BUY BY**—now that every piece of the **TRUE "Wood Eternal"** made by a member of the established and ever-watchful Association is at once *identified by its maker* and "O.K.'d" by the Association mark. "Buy by the Cypress Arrow."

THE CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY

is intended to be, in connection with our "All-Round Helps Department," the "guide, counselor and friend" of all the people who care what **values** they get for their lumber money.

The "All-Round Helps Department" is, and will remain, just what its title suggests—a sincere, wholesome, well-posted, clear-headed, courteous and **promptly-acting** organization, prepared to answer any question about **wood** construction, big or little and to give detailed advice in a practical way to every individual desiring it. It will not advise CYPRESS for **all** uses, but **only** where CYPRESS can **prove** itself "the one best wood" for **your** use.

Write at once for **Vol. 1**, containing **full text of the U. S. Gov't Report on Cypress, "the Wood Eternal,"** and also including complete list of the CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY, any volume of which that may meet your immediate needs we shall be happy to send promptly upon request to any address in the world.

J U S T A S K U S .

Page Two

FOREWORD:

Perhaps in reading trellis, pergola, arbor and greenhouse advertisements you have wondered what kind of wood they use. Manufacturers of these things know so well that CYPRESS is the one pre-eminent *investment* wood for every use involving exposure to the weather or constant contact with foliage, damp earth, or any of the usual rot influences, that they forget that other people may not realize the fact, and therefore they often neglect to inform the public on this really very important matter.

We feel that in extending the public knowledge of comparative *wood values* (from the investor's standpoint) and in confining our educational work strictly to the known facts as to the peculiar (and historically proven) resistance of Cypress to the decay that so steadily and remorselessly destroys most woods, we are rendering a real public service.

We are equally sure that the public response will *continue* to show an appreciation that can only make itself known not by "please give me Cypress," but by an imperative demand for "Cypress—and no substitutes."



CYPRESS "PERGOLA GARAGE."
For full Working Plans and Specifications see Supplement.

THE TIME TO BUILD CYPRESS TRELLISES IS ANY TIME

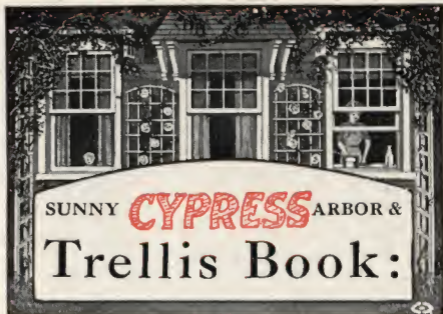
The best time to build them
for Fall Planting of Perennials
is Mid-Summer or Early Fall.

"THOSE WHO BUILD OF
CYPRESS
BUILD BUT ONCE." TRY IT.

OUT-DOOR SLEEPING
is "strictly a year-round
proposition" with enthusiasts.
Get READY ANY TIME
by sending for Volume 35 —
**CYPRESS SLEEPING
BALCONIES & SUN ROOMS**

Page Four

Every design herein is an ORIGINAL,
made on our special order. Not one is a
"stock pattern," nor for sale in any form.



containing

1 Delightful "Pergola Garage," 9
Distinct Trellis Types, 4 Garden
Gates, 2 Garden Screens, 3 "Hoods,"
1 Arbor, 1 Dove Cote, 2 Seat Trellises,
and 1 Sun Dial Post and Fence.

with complete

SPECIFICATIONS
and
23 WORKING PLANS
(on large sheet attached)

COMPLIMENTS OF

Southern Cypress Mfrs.'
Assn., New Orleans, La. and
Jacksonville, Fla.

Page Five

**CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL
OUT - DOORS"**

IN THIS VOLUME YOU WILL FIND:

(besides 28 illustrations and 2 charts)

On pages 14 to 32

THE BEST VINES (for Various Places).

And on pages 12 and 33

SPECIFICATIONS for Nos. 9 and 5.

And on pages 34 to 36

PERMANENT VINES for FALL PLANTING.

And on pages 38 to 40

SPECIFICATIONS for Nos. 12 and 1.

And on pages 42 to 62

THE RIGHT VINES for VERANDAS.

And on page 64

**SPECIFICATIONS for Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7,
8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
19, 20, 21, 22, 23.**

Also Diverse Miscellaneous Matter
and

SUPPLEMENT No. 1
with 23 Complete Working Drawings
and **SUPPLEMENT No. 2**
with Charts showing
"When and How to Plant What."

SEE No. 1 ON LARGE SUPPLEMENT



**Full
Working Plans
on Supplement No. 1.
Specifications in body of book.**

Page Seven

CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS"

THIS LITTLE VOLUME is designed for the use of the man who intends to build his own trellis, arbor or other outdoor embellishment, and it is deemed wise to respectfully and candidly give him a "tip" as to the materials used by those who have been most successful in the business of making such things *to sell*, and whose reputations are based *chiefly on their selection of enduring and otherwise satisfactory materials.*

It is only by the use of proper materials that you can be successful and give that necessary *permanence of investment value* to the expense of building outdoor decorative features.

The mere fact that these beautifying and property enhancing additions to the bare homestead cost are "extras" makes it all the more important that the original cost will not have to be duplicated in exasperating repairs. "Every cent you DO NOT have to spend on repairs is all profit."

Do anything to avoid repair bills. They are the bane of life.

**INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

Trellises, arbors and the like are always out in the weather, subject to alternate dryness and moisture, heat and cold, and more often than not are covered with vines. Of course, they usually are painted when finished, but it is important that THE WOOD *under the paint* shall defy decay because it is ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP IT PAINTED AFTER IT IS COVERED WITH VINES, without serious injury to the latter. Besides, *paint will not prevent decay. It merely prevents it from being seen.*

It is at the joints that the ordinary wood will go to pieces first, where the cross-pieces rest on the supports, or where uprights rest on their foundations. It takes a wood with the distinctive and exclusive character of Cypress to resist the rotting influences of such uses.

Use the same good judgment in the construction of these most delightful adjuncts of your home that you try to apply to the "big things."

HERE'S ANOTHER ONE YOU WANT

VOL. 5

CYPRESS

POCKET LIBRARY

Containing Authoritative Articles
by well-known Architects on

**HOW TO AVOID
COMMON MISTAKES
IN**

**BUNGALOW
CONSTRUCTION**

together with

**VALUABLE HINTS
ON LOCATION
DECORATION
& FURNISHING**

WITH 12 PICTURES

1 Panel and 4 Floor Plans

*Sent Free with the Compliments of
SOUTHERN CYPRESS MFRS.
ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS
AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA.*

Page Ten

THE WOOD CYPRESS THAT LASTS

You Want a Shingle to Last.
So did Thos. Lyon. (He knew how.)

IN 1640

he built him a house in Greenwich, Conn., on land granted him by Charles I, and among the many others on its roof and sides he nailed

THIS SHINGLE



Without any exterior repairs of consequence **THIS HOUSE IS STILL OCCUPIED AS A RESIDENCE** according to last reports. "OLD TOM LYON" knew what kind of shingles to buy—and that's the kind he bought.

CYPRESS
(OF COURSE)

"AND NO SUBSTITUTES"

The experience and wisdom of **TO-DAY** say—"Go and do likewise."

Page Eleven

CYPRESS SPECIFY IT - INSIST ON IT

SPECIFICATIONS FOR A CYPRESS TRELLIS

By GEORGE AWSUMB, Architect, Chicago

No. 9 ON PLAN SUPPLEMENT.

CARPENTRY.

All lumber used in this Trellis to be $13/16"$ x $1\frac{1}{4}"$, except base piece, which is to be $13/16"$ x $3\frac{1}{2}"$. Circular basket to be made with shaped piece on top, as shown.

French windows on either side to be of $1\frac{3}{4}"$ stuff. Casing around opening and panel overhead to be $13/16"$ thick.

All lumber used to be No. 1. Cypress. Trellis and casing to be left for stain and windows for paint.

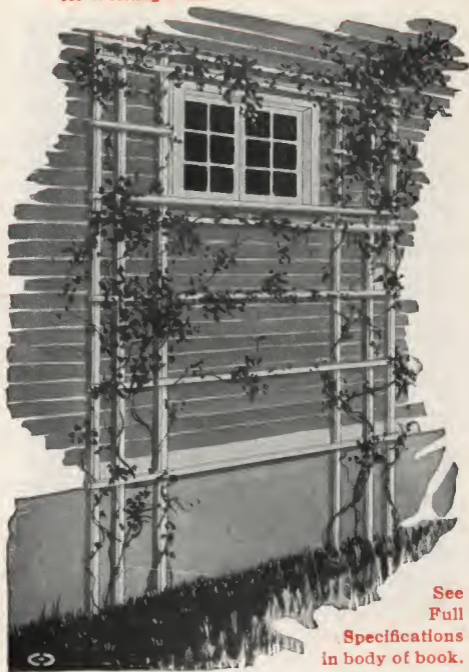
PAINTING AND GLAZING.

All glass to be AA double strength glass, free from imperfections. Windows to be painted three good coats white lead and oil.

Casing and Trellis to receive one good coat Cabot's shingle stain. Color to be selected by owner, preferably brownish green or brown.

SEE No. 2 ON LARGE SUPPLEMENT

for Working Plans.



See
Full
Specifications
in body of book.

The valuable article below is printed by special arrangement with the publishers of Suburban Life (owners of the copyright) through the courtesy of Mr. Frank A. Arnold, President of the Suburban Press, N. Y. & Philadelphia

THE BEST VINES for SUBURBAN HOMES

**FLOWERING CLIMBERS THAT
GIVE THE FINISHING TOUCH—
SCREEN FROM PRYING EYES—
BEAUTIFY UNSIGHTLY PLACES**

By JEPHTHA FREYLING

HARDY vines give the finishing touch to the home. By softening its harsh outlines and relieving its sharp angles, they make the house blend with the landscape, instead of seeming to rise abruptly from it. Trees and shrubs aid in transforming the mere house into a home, but vines are needed to complete the task; they give an intimate air that nothing else can supply. The charm of the cottage grounds of England will, if analyzed, be found to lie, not in their gardens

**SEE No. 3 ON LARGE
SUPPLEMENT**



**for Full Working Plans — and
body of book for Specifications**

Page Fifteen

or lawns, but in the vines which clothe their walks, adorn arches in the garden walks, and clamber on trellises and fences.

Vines may be used to hide the jarring foundation walls, make pleasant retreats of the porches, provide screens against prying eyes or objectionable views, and cover pergolas, arbors, and rustic houses. They may be employed to beautify and conceal the fences, ramble over unsightly and neglected places, and clothe with foliage and fragrant flowers a stump or dying tree.

Hardy climbers will furnish masses of showy flowers from early spring until late in the fall. Blooms of many colors and delightful perfume may be had throughout the summer, while in winter the foliage of the ever-green vines will seem to add a touch of warmth to the home surroundings.

Of the eighty or more varieties of vines in commerce, not more than half are reliably hardy. A number of the rest require special conditions of soil or light to show their real beauty. Some of

**"BUILD BUT
ONCE"—USE CYPRESS**



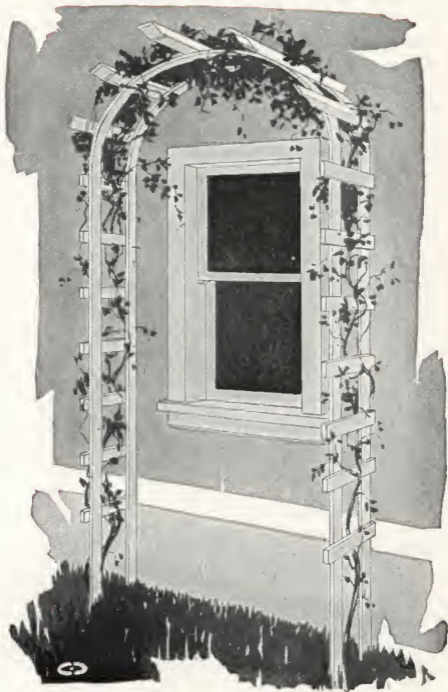
The Clematis—or Virgin's Bower—is Covered in Late August with a Sheet of White, Star-like, Fragrant Flowers.

CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL OUT - DOORS"

these are attractive only while they are in bloom. Those which may be depended upon to thrive under almost any conditions, and give the maximum of beauty with the minimum of care are: *Wistaria*, *Clematis paniculata*, Japan honeysuckle, Scarlet trumpet and *Wichuraiana* roses.

Of the flowering vines, the first to bloom is the wistaria. This flowers with the first breath of spring, blooming with the daffodils, and frequently producing a second crop in August. There are several varieties, but *W. Chinensis*, the oldest of them all, remains the best. This bears a wondrous mass of exquisitely fragrant blue flowers, in dense clusters sometimes a foot in length. It requires no coddling. It is rather slow to become established, but after it is fixed in its new location it makes up for its early delay, frequently growing fifteen or twenty feet in a season. It attains immense size, sometimes extending more than a hundred feet. All its branches are clothed with its flowers, and it is the most magnificent of all

SEE No. 4 ON LARGE
SUPPLEMENT



CYPRESS SPECIFY IT- INSIST ON IT

the vines when in bloom. The wistaria requires no trellis or other support, and its branches are so light and twist so readily about window-sills and eaves that it is unsurpassed for covering houses. If care is taken in training it, a single vine will cover a porch for ten feet in both directions. The foliage, while not thick, is pleasing in form and color. It appears after the vine has bloomed.

Wistarias should be provided with a deep root-bed, because the roots will go several feet down in search of sustenance. In planting, it is well to dig a hole at least three feet deep and fill it with rich soil; the extra work is repaid in rapid growth.

Identical with *W. Chinensis*, except in the color of its flowers, is *W. Chinensis alba*. The white flowers, while not so striking as the blue, makes a pleasing contrast with it. *W. multijuga*, the loose-cluster wistaria, bears deep purple flowers in clusters two or three feet long, and begins to bloom a week or so after the type. The native wistaria (*W. frutes-*

cens) has pale blue flowers, smaller than those of the Chinese variety, and, coming a month later. *W. magnifica* is an improved variety of *frutescens*.

The floral display is continued by the climbing roses, coming into bloom after the wistarias. The South is to be envied for the possession of the finest climbing rose of all—the Marechal Niel; but as noisette roses cannot be grown in the North without protection, the June effect must be secured with the polyantha (rambler) and wichuraiana (trailing) kinds. The climbing roses require support, which is best given by trellises. Roses planted at arches over walks and entrances make a magnificent display, and are equally effective when grown on the veranda pillars or trained up at the corners of the house, where the shoots may be kept in place with large staples—the kind used to fasten on the tops of grape baskets.

The crimson rambler remains the most popular of the climbing roses in the North. It produces innumerable clusters of small,

SEE No. 7 ON LARGE SUPPLEMENT

for Complete Working Drawing—
and body of book for Specifications.



NOTE—THIS SKETCH SHOWS
CYPRESS GATEWAY (No. 7)
FROM INSIDE THE GROUNDS
(which are surrounded by an
artistic Cypress fence—of course).
On the page facing this, you
will see the same Gateway
viewed from the highway.

Page Twenty-two

SEE No. 7 ON LARGE SUPPLEMENT

which shows Complete Working Plans of this Cypress Gateway, flanked by hedge, instead of a Cypress fence as shown in other sketch, drawn by another artist from same design, and shown on facing page.



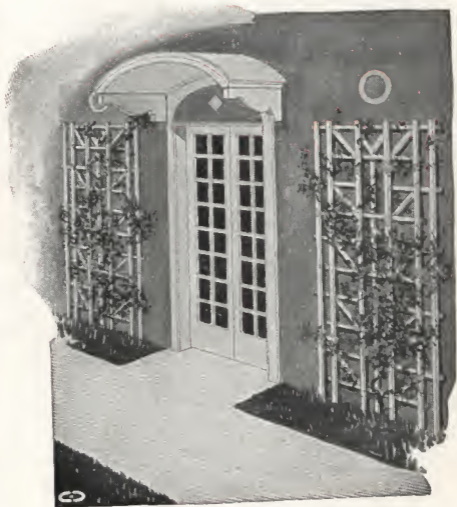
Full Specifications for above will
be found in the body of this book.

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

double, scentless flowers. Tausendschon, a pink variety introduced six years ago, and the white rambler (Thalia) and yellow rambler (Aglaia) give a variety of color in this class.

The prairie roses—Baltimore Belle, Queen of the Prairie, and others—bloom after the ramblers, and give a good effect on trellises. The best of the “vine” roses, however, are the wichuraianas, all offsprings of the “memorial rose,” introduced from Japan two decades ago. The type bears flowers in clusters at the end of every branch from late June until August, while some of the hybrids flower until frost. Their foliage is a bright green, with a glossy surface, and remains until the beginning of winter. The wichuraiana roses all grow rapidly—some of them twenty feet a season—and they will cover a porch or wall with a mass of showy foliage, whereas the ramblers are not attractive after they have ceased blooming. The flowers of the memorial rose are large—often two inches across—and are pure white, with yellow stamens. They

**SEE No. 5 ON LARGE
SUPPLEMENT**



**for Full Working Plans — and
body of book for Specifications.**

Page Twenty-five

CYPRESS THE WOOD THAT LASTS

have a pronounced fragrance. Dorothy Perkins, a hybrid, has double pink flowers in great clusters; Hiawatha bears single crimson flowers, *Wichuraiana rubra* has attractive single scarlet blooms, and Alberic Barbier produces semi-double yellow blooms; so every taste in color and form of flowers may be gratified.

After the season of roses, the scarlet trumpet will continue the succession of bloom. This vine, *Tecoma (Bignonia) radicans*, is one of the most brilliant of the hardy climbers. It bears long, trumpet-shaped flowers, an inch or more across, at the tip of every branch of the new growth. The blooms are of two shades—bright scarlet on the outside and orange-red inside—and come in August, when flowers are scarce. It will cling to any surface, and, planted beside a house, will quickly reach the roof. The flowers are so profuse that a vine in blossom appears as a big scarlet bouquet. The foliage is light and feathery and so luxuriant that the vine would be well worth planting even if it never bloomed. As it

"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS

thrives best in full sunlight, it is unexcelled for covering posts, arbors, etc. The variety *grandiflora* blooms earlier in August and has larger salmon-colored flowers.

The small-flowered clematis, or Virgin's Bower (*Clematis paniculata*), blooms later in the summer. It is covered in late August and early September with a sheet of white, star-like, fragrant flowers, an inch across. It remains in bloom from two weeks to a month. The bloom is so plentiful that it frequently completely hides the upper part of the vine. The foliage is dark and glossy, and remains until late in the fall. It is so thick that a clematis vine provides an excellent screen for the porch, or for other places where privacy is desired. A support must be provided for it, and this is best given with poultry-netting. The clematis prefers a rich, light soil, and partial shade. The large-flowered clematises (*C. Jackmani* produces purple blooms four inches across, and *C. Henryi* white flowers of the same size) have much to commend them, but

CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS"

their foliage is scanty, and they must be planted where other vines will conceal this deficiency.

Clematis paniculata is particularly attractive in the shrubby border. Planted beside a bush, it will climb over its branches and clothe the shrub with flowers, giving two seasons of beauty. Allowed to climb over a vigorous growing shrub, like *Spiraea Van Houttei*, it hides the bush with a mantle of flowers and appears to do no harm to the shrub, since it is cut back near the ground in the spring.

The Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera Halliana*) is the finest of all honeysuckles. It begins to bloom early in the summer and continues in flower until fall, when it winds up its season with a magnificent burst of bloom. The flowers, white at first, turn yellow with age, and the combination of colors is pleasing. They have a marked fragrance. The honeysuckle is almost an evergreen. It leaves out early in the spring and retains its foliage until the middle of December, or later. The foliage is thicker than that of any

other vine, and the honeysuckle is the best of all where a screen is desired.

L. Halliana excels because of its free-flowering habit and its adaptability for use in any situation where a vine can be employed. A dwarf variety (*L. Belgica*) bears red flowers all summer. A golden-leaved kind (*L. japonica* var. *reticulata*, or *L. brachypoda aurea reticulata*) contrasts pleasantly with *L. Halliana*. There are a dozen other kinds.

A "vine" that is not a vine is *Forsythia suspensa* — a hardy shrub. If the weaker shoots are cut out, the five or six remaining will grow to great length—from ten to twenty feet, and they may be used excellently over arbors or trained against the pillars of a porch. The mass of drooping yellow flowers which this plant bears in early May makes it a valuable addition. It is not suitable for growing in a shady place, but it will bloom well anywhere except at the north of a building.

One of the flowering vines not commonly planted, but worth using, is the actinidia. This has

SEE No. 6 ON LARGE SUPPLEMENT



One Artist's Idea of No. 6 When Built.

**for Full Working Drawings,
Complete Specifications for which
you will find in the body of book.**

Page Thirty

**SEE No. 6 ON LARGE
SUPPLEMENT**

for Detailed Working Plans.

Specifications are in body of book.



NOTE—This shows another artist's conception of just how these CYPRESS HOODED WINDOWS (No. 6) will look. On the opposite page you may see another artist's idea of the appearance of the same design when erected.

Page Thirty-one

CYPRESS SPECIFY IT— INSIST ON IT

handsome large leaves, which make an excellent screen. It clings to any support and grows rapidly. *A. arguta* has greenish white flowers, borne in small clusters in June. It will reach the roof of any house. *A. polygama* grows only twenty or thirty feet high, and flowers in July. There are several other varieties of actinidia, but the two named are the best.

The akebia, like the actinidia, comes from Japan, and, like the latter, is almost evergreen. The leaves are five-pointed. The flowers, which come in May, are borne in clusters, with both dark and light purple in the same group. The blooms, which are cup-shaped, are followed by dark purple fruits. The akebia reaches a height of twenty feet.

There are many other flowering vines, but a selection to suit any purpose may be made from those described above, and they will well repay one for planting in suburban grounds.

“ B U I L D I T O F
CYPRESS
O F C O U R S E . ”

T H E W O O D E T E R N A L CYPRESS

SPECIFICATIONS for A CYPRESS ENTRANCE

By GEORGE AWSUMB, Architect, Chicago

NO. 5 ON PLAN SUPPLEMENT.

CARPENTRY.

All lumber used in this entrance to be $13/16"$ x $1\frac{1}{4}"$, except base piece, which is to be $13/16"$ x $3\frac{1}{2}"$. Circular basket to be made with shaped piece on top, as shown.

French windows on either side to be of $1\frac{3}{4}"$ stuff. Casing around opening and panel overhead to be $13/16"$ thick.

All lumber used to be number one Cypress. Entrance and casing to be left for stain and windows for paint.

Hood to be covered with Taylor's I. C. "Old Style" Tin and painted two coats of red lead.

Entrance might be all white, that is, painted with three good coats of white lead and oil.

PERMANENT VINES for FALL PLANTING

By *W. C. McCOLLOM, of Long Island, N. Y.*

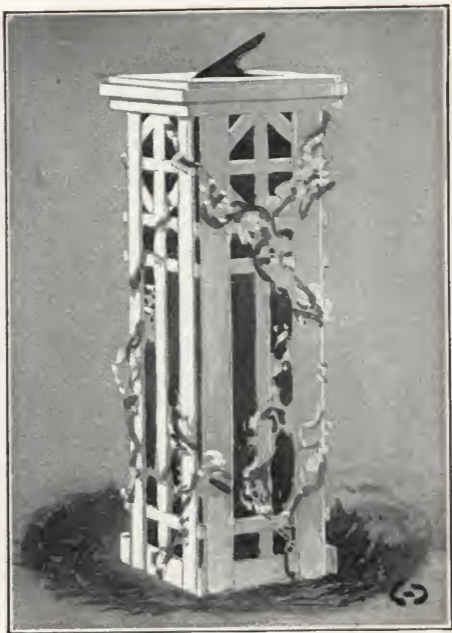
(Reprinted from Garden Magazine, owners of copyright, with special compliments of Doubleday, Page & Co., Publishers, to the national family of Cypress Pocket Library readers.)

Special Note — The tables, elsewhere in this booklet, will help you to select a suitable vine to cover the old home, a wall or fence — start now — there's other work in spring. — Ed.

EQUALLY with other kinds of deciduous stock, all the deciduous permanent vines can be planted in the fall. There is this much about it, however. If you do plant vines in the fall, do not train them to their supports until the following spring. Instead, tie all the shoots together where they lie on the ground; or, better still, bury them to a depth of five to six inches. Do this, and then in the springtime you will have sturdy growths ready for training over the supports. Plant a trifle deeper than in the nursery, but be careful not to plant grafted vines too deeply. Make the holes as close as pos-

Page Thirty-four

SEE No. 8 ON LARGE
S U P P L E M E N T



for Full Working Plans—and
body of book for Specifications.

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CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS"

sible to the supports. If the roots are some distance away, the growth will sag down as it develops, and heavy snows are likely to pull the vine down from its support.

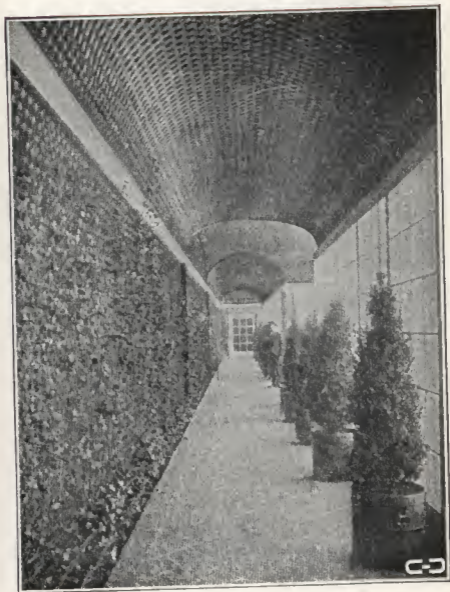
Finally, prepare for transplanting in exactly the same way as you would trees and shrubs. If the soil is poor, take it out and replace with good garden soil, enriched. Also select your vine for the purpose in hand, a dwarf vine for a low building, and a free-growing vine for a tall building. Vines like Boston ivy will do better in the shade; climbing roses must have sunshine; English ivy will not grow in dry, sunny places.

**"HE WHO LOOKS
BEFORE HE LEAPS
B U I L D S O F**

CYPRESS

& BUILDS *for* KEEPS."

**"BUILD BUT
ONCE"—USE CYPRESS**



*English Ivy—when it gets slight
winter protection—is the most
reliable Evergreen Vine for shade.*

SPECIFICATIONS for Cypress Garden Screen

By JOHN SURMAN, Jr., Architect, Chicago

NO. 12 ON PLAN SUPPLEMENT.

This screen is to be built between two buildings to cut off a garden or to be a background for a garden, cutting off an undesirable vista; 4"x4" posts to be set 3 feet in the ground, with 6" out—smooth surface on top to receive bottom board of screen, which is bolted down as shown on detail, with $\frac{3}{8}$ " bolts or big spikes.

Two 6-inch boards run around the outside of the outside Trellis, forming a frame for the smaller diagonal lattice; $1\frac{1}{2}$ "x $\frac{13}{16}$ " lattice is nailed to these boards running around, as shown on drawing.

A strip is nailed to the inside board, forming a nailing strip for the inside lattice—inside lattice to be 1"x $\frac{13}{16}$ ".

A 2"x $\frac{13}{16}$ " strip runs around the inside lattice, as shown on detail.

The inside lattice is also

SEE No. 9 ON LARGE SUPPLEMENT



Full
Working Plans
on Supplement
and Specifications
in body of book.

CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

nailed to this strip. The inside square is detailed, as shown on detail of Trellis for Cypress canopy.

The left side of drawing gives an idea of planting of shrubbery.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR A CYPRESS CANOPY

By JOHN SURMAN, Jr., Architect, Chicago

NO. 1 ON PLAN SUPPLEMENT.

This canopy may be placed over a door or window.

The wall piece of the brackets to be notched out to lap over weather boarding on house.

All timber to be left rough to receive stain.

The sizes of lumber and construction of canopy is clearly shown on drawings.

The rail or pedestal for flower pot to have a 2"x2" frame—13/16"x4" base nailed around the bottom, and a 2" top—a 13/16"x5/8" strip running around the frame forms a nailing strip to receive the 1"x5/8" lattice.

**SEE No. 10 ON LARGE
SUPPLEMENT**



**for Full Working Plans. Also
Specifications in body of book.**

Page Forty-one

THE MOST SATISFACTORY VINES *for* VERANDAS

By W. C. McCOLLOM, of Long Island, N. Y.

(See note at head of preceding VINE article.)

MIDSUMMER IS THE TIME
TO TAKE NOTE *of* VERANDA
CONDITIONS *and* SOLVE *the*
PROBLEMS *for* NEXT YEAR.
HERE ARE POINTS ON
PLANTS THAT FIT SPECIAL
CASES AND HOW TO MAKE
THEM MOST EFFECTIVE.

By reason of their long, graceful, drooping growth and floriferous habit, vines are in a class by themselves for veranda decoration. But both good and bad taste are exhibited in the use of vines, especially of the flowering type. Some people create great, gaudy displays of color, vivid in the extreme and full of discord. For instance, a box or hanging basket containing a scarlet geranium, a yellow nasturtium, and a blue morning glory all jumbled up together, contains plants of individual merit, but absolutely unfitted for any part in one combi-

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SUPPLEMENT**



for complete Working Plans of this.
(Find Specifications in body of book.)

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CYPRESS THE WOOD THAT LASTS

nation. If you emphasize yellow in your hanging basket, do not attempt to use any color but yellow, or white; white harmonizes with any color. If you prefer blue flowers, use white for contrast, or some green foliage plant, and similarly when aiming at scarlet effects. Don't under any circumstances, bring scarlet, yellow, and blue together and expect the result to be pleasing.

In growing vines on veranda pillars, anything in a scarlet, crimson, or white combination will serve to accompany a trumpet creeper, but not a blue or a yellow. If you have to use divergent colors, make the changes transitional, drifting from a blue to a white or a green, before introducing a red or a yellow. In general, let white or green act as the dividing or connecting color.

In preparing a hanging basket for planting, if there is no hole in the bottom, bore one with a three-quarter inch bit. Cover it with a piece of broken flower-pot, over which spread about one inch of sifted cinders; cover these with moss or similar material to keep

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(Specifications in body of book.)**

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the soil from sifting through, then fill with good, rich soil.

If you want flowering vines for a good, hot, sunny location, a good combination is *Maurandia scandens*, var. *alba*, and any of the morning glories (*Ipomoea*). *Thunbergia alata* will work in well with any of the nasturtiums (*Tropaeolum*), using *Euonymus radicans* or English ivy for green in either case. Another good vine in bright sunshine is *Eccremocarpus*, which combines well with the CYPRESS* vine (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*) since it affords a tinge of scarlet. Remember always to figure on the effects of the colors when combined, and do not misunderstand me when I say that the maurandia will look well with *any* of the nasturtiums. I mean, by this, with any *one* variety and not with any mixture of two or more.

If the basket is to be located in a partially shaded position, the same vines will answer, providing, of course, that there will be sun enough to ripen the growth and

* This is not what your CYPRESS lumber comes from.

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**For Specifications see body of book.
Full Working Plans on Supplement No. 1.**

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CYPRESS SPECIFY IT— INSIST ON IT

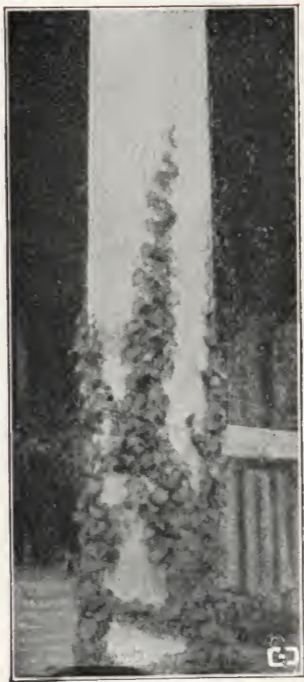
keep it short and stocky. It is hard to find anything that will flower in densely shaded spots. You can get foliage plants, however, and English ivy, *Euonymus radicans* and *Vinca minor* are all valuable green plants for shady spots.

Hanging baskets should be watered often and generously, for they dry out rapidly. Moreover, since the soil space is limited, the plants are very apt to become impoverished for want of available food. Water them twice a week with a solution of cow manure, diluted until it has the appearance of weak tea.

Boxes should be made square as regards depth and width, for a box narrower at the bottom than at the top has but little root space and involves a lot of unnecessary work; similarly, they should not be narrower at the top than at the bottom. A box six inches square is of very convenient size, but of course the place where it is to stand must govern this to a certain extent.

Always bore some holes in the bottom to carry off drainage wa-

GET "POSTED"



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CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

ter, and plan to raise the box on a few strips of wood about one-quarter inch thick. Plants will not grow well in boxes with standing water about the roots. To lengthen the life of such a box, or even a wooden hanging basket, char the inside before boring holes in the bottom, spray the inside of the receptacle with kerosene and set it afire. After the sides have burned about a quarter of an inch into the wood, turn the box upside down, and the flames will soon be smothered. The best material for making porch boxes is planed yellow pine or cypress. Cypress is somewhat expensive, but will prove economical in the long run. Paint the boxes a deep, subdued color, preferably dark green.

When filling the box select plants that harmonize with each other and with the general surroundings. A good effect can be obtained by placing boxes upon the saddle of the balustrade, running strings thence to the top of the piazza, and training the vines on these screens. For this purpose, use twining vines, such as

SEE
No. 14
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CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

the nasturtium and morning glory. An especially valuable vine in this connection is the canary-bird vine (*Tropaeolum perigrinum*).

Movable screens in a variety of forms can be made for the piazza. The first requirement is a strong box about four feet long and some six inches square. A box this size should have about eight three-quarter inch holes in the bottom, but avoid running them in a straight line, or you will weaken the bottom of the box. English ivy makes a good permanent screen, but flowering vines can always be used, providing there is enough sunlight on the piazza. If you have a small greenhouse where plants can be stored during winter, you can use tender vines like the jasmine. After you have planted the boxes, take some strips of wood about four feet long, an inch wide and one-half inch thick, and nail them to the ends of the box; connect them at the top with a similar strip; bore holes with a gimlet in the side strips about four inches apart, and run wires across from one

**SEE No. 15 ON LARGE
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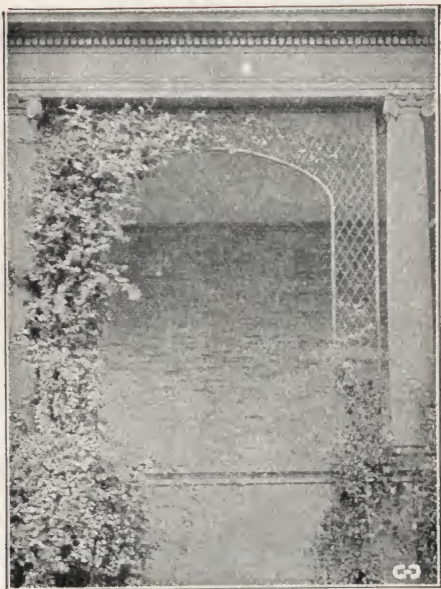
CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS"

strip to the other; then train the vines over the wires.

Movable screens can be made in many forms. If you have a vigorous, good-sized vine started in a box, pot, or tub, a light fan-shaped trellis is convenient and easily made. Five light dahlia stakes are needed, one for the center upright, two at the bottom, placed almost horizontally, and the other two midway between these and the center stake, one on each side. Stretch wires around the stakes about four inches apart, then train the vines uniformly over the wires. But remember that sunlight is an essential with flowering vines; without, dismal failure is almost certain.

Among flowering vines for piazzas, I recommend *Thunbergia alata*, very free flowering; *Maurandia scandens*, a good combination of foliage and flowers; and *Eccremocarpus scaber*, with a deep, orange-scarlet flower. Because of its shade-withstanding abilities, the best of all foliage plants for the piazza is the English ivy (*Hedera Helix*). If, for

**"BUILD BUT
ONCE"—USE CYPRESS**



*For Semi-shaded Verandas, the Honeysuckles
are the Surely Reliable Vines.*

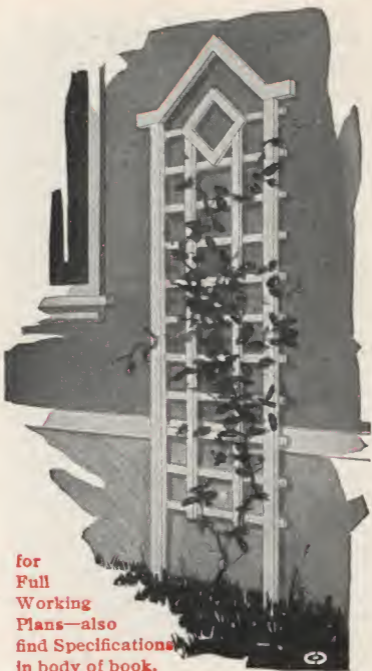
CYPRESS SPECIFY IT— INSIST ON IT

instance, you have palms or other plants on your piazza, let the eye be carried up to them through drooping clusters of ivy leaves. Set a few small ivy plants along the edge of each tub or box, or plant them in small, individual pots that you can arrange around the top of the tubs whenever it is necessary to more completely hide some particular spot.

A good substitute for the ivy, although less able to stand the shade, is *Eunonymus radicans*. Its varieties, with their variegated white and green foliage, are very attractive and especially adapted for use in hanging baskets.

Annual vines are excellent, and I particularly recommend the canary-bird vine for yellow effects, the cypress vine (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*) for scarlet, *Maurandia scandens*, var. *alba* for supplying white, and *Ipomoea purpurea*, var. *atro-coerulea* as the most useful blue-flowered vine. The many species of Lantana, though not really vines, resemble in their weak, trailing habit, some of the best basket and pot plants. Probably, *L. Sellowiana* offers the

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CYPRESS THE WOOD THAT LASTS

greatest possibilities, although several other forms are very satisfactory, remaining in flower throughout the summer months.

There are some vines that are remarkable for their striking flowers and great display and yet are not desirable plants for the veranda. In a good, sunny situation the continual blooming of the sweet-scented jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*) makes it the most desirable of all climbing plants; but it is tender and needs protection during winter. The grand foliage and long-flowering season of the Wichuraiana type of climbing rose render it far preferable to the rambler type, although the ramblers are more showy when in flower. This is, however, for only a few weeks in the summer, while the Wichuraianas are always handsome. On account of its long-flowering season and attractive foliage, the trumpet creeper *Tecoma* is also classed as a desirable veranda plant. The wistaria is perhaps the favorite vine for a sunny piazza; run the shoots along the eaves of the piazza so that the graceful clusters

SEE No. 17 ON LARGE SUPPLEMENT



(No. 1,
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book.

(THIS
WILL

FIT ALMOST ANYWHERE)

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CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

of blossoms can be also enjoyed from the inside. A good combination of flowers and foliage is furnished by the actinidia, while undoubtedly the best plant for a sunny veranda, as far as foliage is concerned, is the Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia macrophylla*, or *A. Siphon*). The distinctiveness of this vine makes it a good subject in a combination, the golden-leaved honeysuckle, for instance, being used as a background. For a semi-shady veranda, where light occasionally plays on the plants, the best flowering type is the honeysuckle, the choice species being *Lonicera Heckrotti* and *L. Japonica*, vars. *Halliana* and *reticulata aurea*. But as a combination of foliage and flowers *Akebia quinata* is a close second. Still another good vine for such a location is the false bitter sweet (*Celastrus scandens*); and finally, for a foliage plant, *Euonymus radicans*, in several desirable forms.

In densely shaded spots where a veranda faces the north, it is difficult to make any flowering vine grow. In this case, after proving for yourself that none of the last-

**SEE No. 18 ON LARGE
SUPPLEMENT**



**Note Full Specifications in body of book
and Working Plans on Supplement No. 1**

CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS"

mentioned sorts will thrive, you will have to resort to strictly foliage plants, with English Ivy as the most successful, but the beautiful fall colors of the ampelopsis family make its members distinctly worthy of notice.

Please Note that the large Supplement Sheet in this volume contains Full Working Plans for 23 styles of Cypress Trellises, etc., instead of 15 as intended.

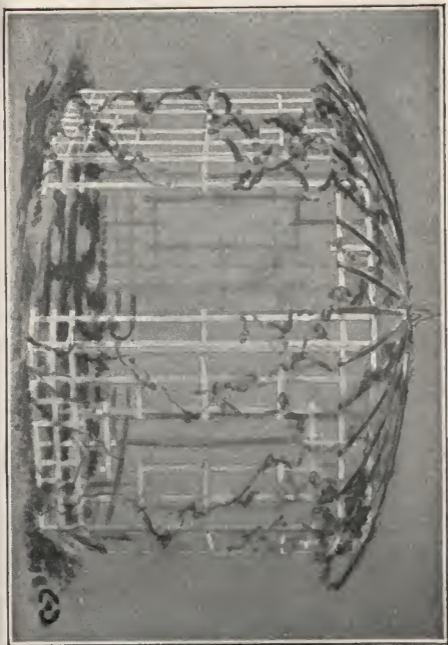
Get VOL. 1 (Govt. Report).

Send (and tell your friends to send) for VOLUME 16, on Cypress for Porches.

People who favor Shingled Houses (pretty good proof of artistic tastes) send for VOL. 29 or VOL. 34, with Complete Plans and Specifications.

LIKE BOATING? Then ask us for VOL. 19 (specially good one).

**SEE No. 19 ON LARGE
SUPPLEMENT**



**for Full Working Plans. Also
note Specifications in body of book.**

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CYPRESS SPECIFY IT— INSIST ON IT

General Specifications

Equally Applicable to Designs by Messrs.
Miller, Wirt, Lawrence, Thurn & Scheffler.

*THE DETAILS of THE WORKING PLANS
ON SUPPLEMENT No. 1 ARE PRACTI-
CALLY SUFFICIENT SPECIFICATIONS
IN THEMSELVES. NOTE CAREFULLY.*

The **Cypress** timber used in all the work shown is to be of the best of its kind, and of the sizes as indicated on the several details, free from large or loose knots or other imperfections impairing its strength or durability.

The woodwork is to be put together as practicable as possible, each in the various ways as noted on each design.

The woodwork to be left to "weather" naturally, or if it is preferable to individual owner, can be stained or painted any desired color.

NOTE—See Page 65 for GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS on PAINTING or STAINING Cypress for outdoor use in cases not covered in detail by Architect's individual directions.

Page Sixty-four

"BUILD BUT CYPRESS ONCE"—USE

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS for PAINTING, STAINING, etc. *for cases with no special notations.*

All work to receive two good coats of boiled linseed oil and white lead in color to suit client.

If stain is desired all work must be given two brush coats of stain of color to suit owner, and at least two weeks must intervene between the application of the stains.

For Interior Woodwork? CYPRESS! (of course). *Read this:*

John J. Boobar,
Librarian

Geo. W. Sabine,
R. F. Bishop,
Assistants

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
LIBRARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 22,

Gentlemen:

I'm a Cypress convert. I finished the Living Room and Dining Room of my Bungalow in Cypress. It's "the best ever." THE GRAIN IS BEAUTIFUL. Send me The Cypress Pocket Library.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN J. BOOBAR.

Above is an example of many
constantly being received by
SOUTHERN CYPRESS MFRS. ASS'N

FOR FURTHER HELP

Readers who especially admire certain of the original designs herewith and desire to employ the architect or artist for additional work may address George E. Watson, Manager "All-round Helps Department," Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn., New Orleans, and he will be glad to put them in communication and be of any other service possible.

We want you to investigate the merits of CYPRESS for use in hundreds of ways and believe we can give you real help? Will you write our All-Round Helps Dept.?

**Southern CYPRESS Mfrs.'
Assn., New Orleans, La. and
Jacksonville, Florida**

*Insist on Trade-Marked CYPRESS from your
local dealer. If he hasn't it, let us Know.*

CYPRESS possesses so remarkable an *investment value*—for so great a variety of uses, indoors and out, from fine library doors to pasture fences—that it is well described as “the world’s most *valuable* wood,” *though by no means an expensive one.*

“CYPRESS lasts forever.” It does not warp or shrink or swell like most woods—it *takes paint perfectly*—and it *defies decay* if used *without even a filler.*

Well is it said—“*cut out your repair bills—build of CYPRESS at first,*” and that “*he who builds of CYPRESS builds but once.*” **YOU TRY IT.**

We hope you will delight in your Cypress Trellises and live long — and always speak well of Cypress.

AN IMPORTANT FACT:

A FEW WORDS EXPLAINING WHY **"ALL-HEART" CYPRESS SHOULD BE** **SPECIFIED FOR NON-ROT USAGES.**

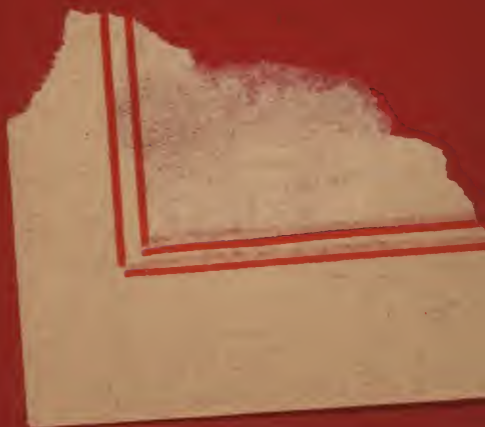
All trees, in terms of lumber contents, consist of two parts, the "heart" material, or mature wood constituting the inner bulk of the trunk, and the series of rings (of solid wood—not bark) known as "sap," which vary in thickness from one inch to four inches, or thicker, and which are the newer growth, and which, in due course, will become an addition to the "heart" wood, and be, in turn, replaced by still newer "sap" growth beneath the bark of the expanding trunk.

The "heart-wood" of almost all trees is somewhat darker in color than the "sap-wood," and in most species—is easily distinguishable.

"Sap" cypress, like the sap part of all other woods, is less solid and compact and therefore is not recommended for special endurance against decay. It has not yet enough of the singular essence known as "cypressene" to adequately protect it from decay germs, and in this respect is not conspicuously more enduring than the corresponding part of other trees. The "HEART-WOOD" OF THE CYPRESS is, however, thoroughly impregnated ("vaccinated," as it were), and it is the ALL-HEART WOOD OF CYPRESS that has made its historic fame as "the wood eternal."

It is obvious that for numerous uses the sap material is just as good as the heart, but for those uses where resistance to decay is a vital factor it is essential that "ALL-HEART" be specified. Best let your contractor or dealer know that you know this, when ordering.

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CYPRESS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"



**BUY YOUR CYPRESS
OF YOUR OWN LUMBERMAN**

HE HAS IT - OR WILL GET IT

**INSIST ON GENUINE
"TIDEWATER" CYPRESS.**

**IDENTIFY IT BY THIS TRADE-
MARK IN THE END OF EVERY
BOARD AND ON EVERY BUNDLE**



TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE